PHILADELPHIA AGENCY FOR THE ERA. The undersigned will receive subscriptions and adve-

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WASHINGTON, D. C.

THURSDAY, MARCH 26, 1857.

The office of the National Era is re moved to the newly-erected "Republican Build ing," corner of Indiana avenue and Second

GOVERNOR GEARY'S SIX MONTHS IN KANSAS.

It is the fate of Kansas Governors ultimately to do the very thing they were appointed not to do, and in their official death, if not in their lives, to vindicate the justice of the complaints and the wisdom of the policy of the Free State men and their Republican supporters.

The third of the memorable trios who re ceived their effice from the late Administration about a month since, we see the name of Gov has resigned; and his statement of reasons for Geary, followed by the name of that treasonable leader 'Governor' Robinson and his clan, who have caused all the difficulties in the that act, which appears in our columns, will furnish, we venture to predict, to the friends Territory, asking Congress for agrant of 250,000 acres of land to establish a literary instituof Freedom in the Territories, as valuable a campaign document as could be wrung from tion at Lawrence, the headquarters of Abolitionism. For thus lending his name and inan unwilling witness and a political opponent. fluence to one party, and that, too, the disor-ganizers of the Territory, the Southern citizens have complained loudly, as they had a right to

According to his own account, Governor Geary went to Kansas with a view of maintaining order in the Territory, and of securing to every inhabitant, whether Anti-Slavery or Pro-Slavery, his just rights as a citizen of the United States. He went there as a friend and eulogist of the Administration which had procured the passage of the Kansas-Nebraska act, and with the promise from that Administration of its hearty and entire support in his efforts to maintain order, and to do impartial justice to all the people of the Territory. That this promise has not been fulfilled, is the reason given by him for his resignation.

Governor Gears entered upon the duties his office on the 11th of November, 1856; and six months have hardly elapsed, before he throws up his commission. Prior to his last appointment, he had served as an officer in the Mexican war; and, as a judge of the First Instance in the then infant settlement of Califor nia, he had acquired some notion of the difficulties of exercising authority in localities not im mediately under the control of the Federal Government. But this useful kind of knowledge must have been considerably augmented by his brief experience in Kansas.

Lured by the plausible assurances of Presi deat Pierce, he sallied forth, full of the ambition of composing the internecine strifes of the Territory, but, immediately on his arrival at the scene of action, found the sustaining hand of the Federal Government withdrawn. What ever he did to carry out the purpose for which he went, it appears, had to be done at his own expense, and on his own responsibility. The the soldiery needed for the protection of the Territory, and in every possible way, short of open hostility, thwarted and embarrassed his official action. For want of efficient support from the Federal Government, whatever he has accomplished for the preservation of order and of the rights and liberties of the people, he has felt compelled to accomplish under the mask of friendship to Pro Slavery Border Ruffianism. Instead of suppressing by the strong arm the piratical murdering Tire laying waste the Territory, and

murdering is the inhabitants, he was obliged to conciliate them, and to settle of traculeums on all occasions rely.

Re emisted, for example, in the United States militia service, four companies of unhung Border Ruffans, under Titus, in order apparently to find a pretext for enrolling a company of the Lawrence people. In like manner he was compelled to wink at, or at least not to resist, the bogus election of delegate by non-residents, the breaking up of Free State emigrant trains, the arrest and illegal imprisonment of Free State men, and sundry other iniquities against the people of the Territory. Why was this? Did the really law-abiding Free State settlers in Kansas refuse to sustain him? Or were the Border Ruffians so numerous and so strong there that he had to submit? Not at all, is Geary's re McMullin, of Virginia, is indicated as the man ly, not at all; the Border Ruffians with whom I by others, Col. Sam Black, the Pennsylvania was unable to contend were not in Kansas, but in delegate, who, at the Cincinnati Convention. Washington. They had control of the Federal | pledged the Keystone State to the slaveholding Executive, and, in obedience to their orders, the Federal Executive have frustrated all my efforts | Scripture, "Whither thou goest, we will go!" to suppress outrage, have withheld supplies, and have refused to punish the plunderers, not only of private property, but of the Government In that case, either of the above-named candimails. Such is the instructive conclusion of Gov. Geary's "Six Months in Kansas." Having no power except to aid the lawless establishment of Slavery, he indignantly throws up his com- idence of no imposing administrative ability;

The principal specification said to be made superior in capacity, and, if we may derive any by Gov. Geary, as a pretext for his resignation, is the failure of the late Administration to remove Lecompte. It will be remembered that among the outrages committed last September | ples. In the event, then, of either appointment by the Border Ruffian army, on their retirement | the South will triumph. from Lawrence before Geary's dragoons, was the shooting of a cripple named Buffum, who the functions of Governor, and, with a prospect had remonstrated against the stealing of his of indefinite continuance, if we wait until Preshorse. Gov. Geary, who was present and took | ident Buchanan arrives at a solution of this the dying man's affidavit, procured the arrest indictment of the murderer, Hayes, but | tirely satisfactory to the "United Democracy." Judge Lecompte nevertheless dismissed him, In this case, again, the South gets the office. on the bail bond of Marshal Donaldson. The murderer was again arrested by Geary's order, but again discharged by Lecompte on a writ of habeas corpus. Geary then demanded Lecompte's removal, which request was acknowl- Executive, and be confirmed by the Senate. edged in President Pierce's characteristic style, who is not known to be true to the Oligarchy. i. c. a successor was appointed, but the incum- Without, therefore, claiming any intimate

bent was not removed. While, therefore, the Senate was engaged in | contradiction of its answer to the great quesindefinitely protracting the discussion of a tion, Who will get the appointment? That annew appointment, there can be little doubt that that distinguished judicial functionary will continue to expound and illustrate the Border Ruffian jurisprudence of Kansas. Governor Geary, however, has taken the position, either that Lecompte or himself must retire, and seeing nothing to hope, we suppose, from the present Administration, has tendered his peremptory resignation. He is right. Lecompte will not be removed, except by death, or perhaps by promotion to the Supreme Court of the United States, in whose present opinions and mode of adjudicating great political questions he will doubtless find much in which he can

It is not probable that Governor Geary will receive any support from the present Administration, or that, embarrassed as they are by his resignation, they will insist on its withdrawal. The Propagandists of Slavery want a new man in his place-a man who will be thoroughly proof against that insidious theory of Squatter tried, works so much against them. The Southern Administration press are already declaring hostility to the late Governor; and in one of the Administration organs of this city, the Evening Star of the 19th, we find the key-note of future attacks on him, given in the subjoined communication, which is introduced with the threatening editorial remark, that

Wells's loss since last year, 921. Haile's gain "If Governor Geary has, as is alleged, followed the example of his predecessor, Reeder, he can expect as little favor here as he would receive were he thus to become a partisan on the other side. What the Territory needs is a Governor with sufficient nerve to keep from identifying himself with their squabbles, and there is no earthly reason for imagining that any other will be sent to Kansas under the ad-

"GOV. GEARY'S RESIGNATION-From severa

articles which have appeared in the city papers, this resignation seems to be regarded as a misfortune for the Territory of Kansas as well

as the country at large. The writer of this has

conversed freely with many of the most reliable

citizens of that Territory, who assure him that Gov. Geary has changed entirely his original

position, and from some secret cause has become the partisan in the difficulties which have oc-

curred. He has no doubt been appealed to by the Free State men, and has given his name and influence to further objects solely for their

benefit. He heads several petitions to Congress

with his own name, and in one which appeared

do, as they thought he should occupy neutral

"These gentlemen, with whom the writer has conversed, state that they have many reasons

for believing, if the evidence be not positive, that he has been engaged in the trade of those

Reeder. Certain it is that some secret influ-

ence has induced him to change his original

professing to sum up the outrages of the Pro

Slavery citizens, he only refers to the murde

of Buffum by Hayes, without referring to the

planned massacre of young Sherrard at Le compton. The truth is, Gov. G. has conceived

himself to be some Ajax Telamon, and after re-

ceiving too much praise for his intellect, imagined that the whole country would be obse

his partisan feelings in the matter afterwards

The Southern citizens in Kansas think they

have the right now to ask a Southern Governor

They want Geary no longer, and it is to be hoped, sir, that no step will be taken to renew his relation since his resignation."

PRO-SLAVERY DESIGNS ON KANSAS.

One of our vigilant correspondents expresse

"Gov. Geary appears to think that a Consti-

The act authorizing the census and the election

of Delegates for this Constitutional Convention

tion which may there be made to the decision

of a vote by the people, but subsequently th

nents of the Topeka Free State Constitution wil

which they have not sanctioned.
"Governor Geary adheres to the opinio

warrant the formation of a State Constitution

have the ratio necessary to elect a Representa

AN OFFICIAL REPLY.

secessionists, in the significant variation of

It is assumed on all hands that the office of

Governor of Kansas must be given to the South.

dates will do, though Col. Black has some ad-

vantages over his competitor. Mr. McMullin,

it is true, is a Southern man, but has given ev-

while Col. Black, the Northerner, is considered

inference from the speech by which his name

has come into notice, is even more strongly

committed to what are called Southern princi-

Meanwhile, Secretary Woodson discharges

question of successorship which shall be en-

This is the only fact which can be obtained

from the mass of rumors which are now cur-

rent. No candidate can receive the appoint-

ment of Governor of Kansas from the Federal

knowledge of state secrets, the Era challenges

THE NEW HAMPSHIRE ELECTION.

The New Hampshire papers give the complet

results of the late election in that State, as com-

pared with the election of last year. The re-

sult tells most creditably for the stability and

fidelity of the Republican party in the Granite

State. With the stimulus of a recent Presi-

dential victory, the party of the Administration

were sanguine of success; but the friends of

electing their candidate for Governor, securing

a large majority in both Houses of the State

Legislature, and returning their present able

swer is, " The South will get it."

tive to Congress."

act was passed over his veto. This Cor

ground in matters of that kind,"

Democrats and 190 Republicans.

The delegation in the late Congress have all been re-elected. In the first district, James Pike's majority over G. W. Kittridge is about nistration of James Buchanan.' So long as the right of the contest in Kansas 1,300; in the second district, Mason W. Tap-pan's majority over G. W. Morrison is over 1,400; in the third district, Cragin's majority is all on one side, we imagine it will be difficult to obtain a respectable Governor who will not identify himself in these "squabbles" here over W. P. Wheeler is about 1,600; making the aggregate Republican Congressional ma mentioned, as decidedly at least as Gov. Geary is charged with doing. But here is the Star's

THE DALLAS-CLARENDON TREATY—THE SLAVEHOLDERS' AMENDMENT.

over Metcalf, 2,384. Net Republican gain

Democrat and four Republicans; the State Senate, of four Democrats and eight Republic

cans; and the House of Representatives, 125

The next State Council will consist of one

A draft of the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty, as i passed the Senate, has been published. The amendments which were adopted by that body are of a material character, and seem to bave been suggested either by a jealousy of Brilish influence, or by a desire to defeat the success of the measure.

One of the principal provisions of the Treaty embraces a reduction of the boundaries of the Mosquito territory, the Indian inhabitanta of which are placed under the protection of Nicaragua, in a relation similar to that existing be tween the United States and the tribes within its limits. This is a concession on the part of the British Government, which has always up held the sovereignty of the Mosquito Indians as a nation independent of Nicaragua, and is a complete abandonment of her long-established Protectorate. All that portion-and by far the larger portion-of the territory not reserved for the Indians, is declared to be under the exclu-

sive jurisdiction of Nicaragua. Greytown, or San Juan-memorable for the great naval exploit of the Pierce Administration-at the mouth of the San Juan, the only Atlantic commercial port of Nicaragus, is by the Treaty constituted a free port; and the rights of independent municipal government, trial by position, and act the partisan of the Free Staters. According to his own evidence, after jury, freedom of religion, and exemption from taxation and military service, except such as may be imposed by their own municipal gov. ernment, are guarantied to the citizens. It is provided, however, that the people of Grettown shall levy a duty on imports, for the purpose of raising "a reasonable annuity" to the Mosquito Indians, by way of compensating Nicaraquious at his call; and because Judge Le-compte was not immediately displaced, con-ceived a hatred for the whole South, and hence gua for the surrender of her special sovereignty over the port.

Two Commissioners, one to be appointed b Great Britain and one by Nicaragua, are constituted to decide the question of boundary and two more, similarly appointed, to settle the amount, period of duration, time, place, and mode of payment, of the proposed annuity.

Subjoined to the main body of the Treaty are three separate articles, the second of which provides for the neutrality of all future or presne apprehension that, as a last resort, the Proent inter-oceanic communication by cana' or Slavery party may insist on the division of Kanrailway across the Isthmus. Under this, is sas into two States, with the proviso that one included a restriction of the British pretenshould be free and the other a slave State. This sions in Honduras, to the limits existing at is by no means an unreasonable apprehension. the time of the ratification of the Clayton-Bul-Another danger, more immediately in prospect, is indicated in the following extract from wer Treaty, in 1850, which limits are left to an account, in the New York Evening Post, of be determined between Great Britain and tion of the present Treaty.

Another provision in the second of the "sep arate articles" annihilates all British clains to tution establishing Slavery will be adopted by the Convention, which, in accordance with the summons of the late Kansas 'Legislature,' will sovereignty in the Bay Islands-the most important concession, without doubt, made in the be elected on the third Monday in June next. Treaty by Great Britain-Rustan, the largest and most fertile of these islands, being the key of the fine bay of Honduras, and a very eligible point for fortification.

was vetoed by him, on the ground that it contained no provision for submitting the Constitu-It was this provision, possibly the most de sirable of all to our Government aty in the thus same to observe how many of the oppolodging England from her assumed posses ons-not at all. Unfortunately, however, sustain so arbitrary and despotic an attempt to conjoined with this agreeable proviso, was an unpalatable recognition of a Convention nade between Honduras and Great Britain, gustanthat the population of Kansas, which, as he tying an exemption from Slavery to the peo thinks, does not reach 30,000 is too small to ple. Of course, the Senate, not being a party to, had no power to abrogate that instrument and that its best interest demands that it should but the Slaveholders could not bear even the continue in a Territorial condition until it shall acknowledgment of its existence, and the Dallas-Clarendon Treaty was amended accordingly.

The following is the section referred to, which encountered so much opposition from Southern Who will get the appointment? Newspaper Senators as to endanger the success of the correspondents are speculating on the subject whole Treaty: of Governor Geary's successor. By some, Mr.

"That the islands, and their inhabitation Ruatan, Bonacca, Utila, Barbaretta, Helina, and Morat, situate in the Bay of Hondures, and nown as the Bay Islands, having been, by Republic of Honduras, constituted and declared a Free Territory, under the sovereignty of the said Republic of Honduras : the two contracting parties do hereby mutually engage to recnise and respect in all future time the ind pendence and rights of the said Free Territory, as a part of the Republic of Honduras."

As may be imagined, there was nothing very nusical to the Slavery extensionist Senators in the repetition of the words " Free Territory. It was the music of that odious Wilmot Proviso. and they did not like to recognise even in for eign parts the vitality of a thing which had worked to them so much mischief at home. "Therefore," says the reporter, to whom the Tribune is indebted for its account of the Senate's secret proceedings, "the phraseology of this article was modified so that the two Governments may recognise the sovereignty of the Bay Islands in Honduras, without being bound by the express conditions of the treaty between Great Britain and Honduras."

Of course, this is a mere question of table, i which Great Britain will not hesitate to yield but it furnishes a significant illustration of the peculiar sensitiveness of the slaveholding interest, that the insertion of an immmaterial, and, we might say, an almost casual allusion to "Free Territory," came near defeating a treaty on the ratification of which, it was asserted, depended the peace of two great nations!

Whether Great Britain will assent to all the mendments of the Senate, is not probable. The one to which she will make the strong est objection is the omission by the Senste o the provision confirming all bona fide grants of territory previously made by the Mosquito King or his agent, the British Consul General. Our own Government, in its aversion to the pretensions of Indian sovereignty, refuses to recognise the validity of these grants, but it should be remembered that the titles of most of the British subjects in the Mosquito territory rest upon no better foundation, and that the settlement of their titles is the only substantial advantage he kept the keys of the meat box. None but

Freedom have carried everything before them, Treaty. Whole vote, 65,826. Haile's majority over safe policy laid down by Washington, of non-Wells, 3,339; over Wells and Haddock, 3,130; interference in the affairs of foreign Powers.

For the National Era. THE FIRST FLOWERS.

For ages on our river borders, These tassels in their tawny bloom And willowy studs of downy silver, Have prophec'ed of Spring to com-

For ages have the unbound waters Smiled on them from their pebbly hem. And the clear carol of the robin

But never yet from smiling river,

Or song of early bird, have the

Been greeted with a gladder welcome Than whispers from my heart to-day They break the spell of cold and darkness The weary watch of sleepless pain;

And from my heart, as from the river, The ice of winter melts again. Thanks, Mary! for this wild-wood token Of Freya's footsteps drawing near Almost, as in the rune of Asgard,

The growing of the grass I hear. It is as if the pine-trees called me From ceiled room and silent books, To see the dance of woodland shadows,

As, in the old Teuronic ballad Forever live in song and I cauty, So link my thought these flowers and thee

And hear the song of April brooks

The small bird's track, the tiny rain-drop, Forever mark the primal rock Who knows but that these idle verses

May leave some trace by Articheke? And maidens in the far-off twilights Repeat my words to breeze and str And wonder if the old-time Mary

Were real, or the singer's dream J. G. W. Amesbury, 1st of 3d mo., 1857.

THE SICKNESS AT THE NATIONAL.

On monday evening, the report prepared b he committee of the Board of Health of Wash ngton City, on the subject of the recent endemic lisorder which has prevailed at the "National," was communicated by Mayor Magruder to the Board of Aldermen.

The members composing the committee are W. P. Johnson, M. D., C. L. Coltman, and Charles F. Force, M. D. We give below the material portion of their report.

"From the testimony of Drs. J. C. Hall and Cornelius Boyle, we learn that the disease made its appearance about the latter part of the month of January, and continued during the severe weather; that it ceased for abou two weeks during the mild weather in February owing, as they suppose, to the house being then better ventilated; and that it increased again and became very rife during the cold weather that returned on or about the first of March. "This disease, according to Dr. Boyle, was different from any usual form of diarrhœa Both of these physicians assure us that the at-tack came on suddenly, generally early in the

morning; that the operations were frequen and thin, light colored, and frothy, or yesty According to Dr. Hall, vomiting occurred when diarrhoes was checked, and vice versa. The thirst was asually great, and the patients often desired acid drinks. Both of these physicians further testify that the disease was never cured at once, but continued to return at short in tervals for a considerable length of time. A removal from the hotel did not seem to cor tribute to the recovery of the patients, as the disease with the latter continued as violent and for as long a time as among those who continued in the building. There was no evidence, in the opinion of these gentlemen, of anything like mineral poison having been taken into the stomach; there was no evidence of inflamms tion of the intestines. Both concur in regarding the disease as one of "blood poison," pro-duced by the inhalation of a poisonous miasm, generated by animal and vegetable decomposi-tion, which entered the hotel through the sewer connecting with the Sixth street sewer. As a further corroboration of this fact, we are as-

sured that a peculiar and offensive odor resured that vaded the provide in the water-closets. come nauseated. The construction of the stench-trap at the

corner of Sixth street and Pennsylvania avenue, by preventing the gases from escaping into the street, is considered the principal cause of the noxions gases passing into the cellar of the hotel. The boiler in the cellar, according to Dr. Hall, sided in distributing the fœtid gases through the building. In room (second story) No. 29, in which the committee examined the witnesses, a register was found, which was said to communicate with the cellar, and from this an offensive odor could be distinguished, entering the room. Two of your committee have frequently recognised the offensive odor spoken of by Drs. Hall and Boyle in different parts of the building. The same fact is certified to by Mr. J. D. Fairbanks, Thomas McDowell, Alfred

F. Goss, Charles Watson, &c. "Mr. J. T. Ferry, sewer builder, testifies that 'he examined the cellar of the hotel, and found an opening in the southwest corner, con-necting with the sewer leading into the street, through which there was continually passing a current of fætid gas, which nearly extinguished a candle held over the opening.' Previous to the trap being placed at the corner of the street, the current of air, he states, passed from the cellar into the sewer. These cellars are very damp, (see A. F. Goss's testimony.) Charles Watson, who is engaged in the barber's shop, testifies that there is a door opening into the hotel from the shop, which is frequently open; that he has noticed a disagreeable odor in the shop, (similar to that which arises from the sewer at the corner of Sixth and C streets,)

especially in the morning.

"The committee sought in vain for evidence "The committee sought in vain for evidence of the water or food having been poisoned by arsenic or any other mineral substance. Drs. Hall and Boyle both state that they drank the water—Dr. Hall says 'freely, without being affected by it.' Capt. A. R. Potts states that he has taken his meals at the hotel regularly during the whole winter and drank freely of the water, and, although his atomach is easily deranged by improper diet, he has had no symptoms of diarrhea. Mr. Potts had a room and sleeps out of the building. Mr. Thomas McDowell states that he ate and drank at the hotel without being made sick; he occupied a room in the house, but slept with a window open. Jos. Gautier, chief cook, and Alfred F. Goss, steward, both testify that the water used when the disease appeared for the second time was not the same as that used when the disease

was prevalent in January and early in February. The latter assures us that the water tank is built of brick, and lined with slate, completely closed, so that a rat could not possibly have entered the tank. The steward further states that, when the disease first appeared, at the suggestion of some of the boarders, a fresh supply of cooking utensils, of tea, sugar, coffee, flour, and milk, was obtained. He asserts that the copper vessels were well lined and perfectly clean, and in better order than he had ever

seen before; he had been steward of the Revere House, Boston, for five and a half years. "One of the greatest sufferers seems to have been the chief cook, (J. G. Gautier;) he was one of the first attacked by diarrhea; he con-tinued to have it, more or less, for six or seven weeks, sometimes twenty operations per day, although not subject to diarrheea. He sleeps in the house, has avoided water as much as posible, and prepared his own food. He asserts that the food was always of good quality; that which England could hope to gain by the Treaty.

As a whole, the Dallas-Clavandon Treaty is an improvement upon the blundering Convention of 1850, clearing up, as it does, several points which were liable to a double const uc-

not been allowed them to procure the testimony of several other physicians who have attended cases in the hotel, and likewise to have consulted competent architects as to the best means of arranging the sewers proceeding from the hotel, in order to remove the offending cause

of disease, if it be, as your committee believe, the noxious miasma, and to prevent a similar recurrence for the future.

"Your committee would especially call attention to the fact that such sewers as have had the stench-traps fixed at the openings have no means of ventilation; and that unless the proper authorities at once proceed to remedy this serious omission by flues communicating with proper chimneys, or by some other means we may reasonably anticipate a return of the endemic; and should this take place in the sammer season, the consequences may be vastly more serious than we have already wit-

The following report and resolutions were adopted unanimously by the Board of Health, at its meeting on the 21st instant:

"The committee appointed at the late meet ing of this Board having reported that in their opinion the late sickness at the National Hotel was caused by the corrupt and footid air esca-ping into the hotel from the sewers under said building, communicating with the public sewer, and from deficient ventilation of said hotel; and this Board, upon consideration of this re-port, being of the opinion that it has not sufficient power to remedy the evils complained of, "Resolved, therefore, That the matter be referred to the corporate authorities, with the recommendation that they take into considera-

tion the sewerage of the city, and the proper ventilation of the public hotels.

"Resolved, That in the opinion of this Board, all privies opening into public sewers are nuisances, and that the Councils are respectfully requested to enact a law prohibiting any priv rom connecting with the public sewers On Saturday, the 21st, the National was

finally closed.

The Rebielo.

STOCKTON'S BOOK AND JOURNAL. March. Vol. I, No. A Dollar a year. A Dime a number. Philadelphia, P.

This is a small periodical, devoted to the two lepartments specified in the title, in the first of which the author has commenced a series of Sermons, called "The Peerless Magnificence of the Word of God," designed to illustrate "the Supremacy of the Bible."

The well-known reputation of Dr. Stockto will cause his little work, in connection with his other more important labors on the publication of the Bible, to receive a welcome; and we can not doubt that, by its peculiarity, his plan will find acceptance with numerous readers of God's

THE CHRISTIAN EXAMINER AND RELIGIOUS MISCRELAN March, 1857

Though we cannot accord with the religiou riews of which this Monthly Journal is the prin cipal organ in this country, we always take cleasure in looking over the work. It is ably conducted, and many of the articles are fine pecimens of scholarship, and full of informa-

We perceive that the editorship, after May, s to pass into new hands, and that the Rev. Frederick H. Hedge, D. D., of Brookline, Mass., tinue to be well sustained. The present number is, as usual, made up o

varied subjects. With the exception of two of

them, however, "Comparative Theology of Heathen Religions," and "McWhorter on the Memorial Name," and parts of the two biographical ones, they cannot be regarded as strictly of religious caste, or exhibiting the peculiarities of views of the denomination to which the work be tive papers, relating to topics in which the genera reader will be interested. As "Robinson's later Biblical Researches," most highly and justly commended, "Indian Tribes of New England, "The Grinnell Expedition," "Rhode Island Biography" is based on "The Life and Recollections of John Howland, late President of the Rhode Island Historical Society," and presents and interesting summary of the events noticed in his life, and of his character and usefulness. The article entitled "Rev. Ephraim Peabody D. D.," is an affectionate and suitable tribut to an able and much respected Unitarian Divine, whose traits of character are drawn out ir a portraiture of much beauty and tenderness, and which will be read with no little pleasure by his numerous friends elsewhere, as well as in the immediate circle of his labors. The ar ticle on the " Indian Tribes of New England " relates particularly to the Penobscots, and contains not only various particulars of their history, but also amusing anecdotes, and was written, it is stated, by a person who is a descendant of one who, if not an early missionary among them, at least was their friend, and whose house was a spot to which they resorted for counsel. and from whom they received many an expres sion of kindness. The whole number, it will be seen, is, for its variety of subjects and the mode in which they are treated, one which may well claim a favorable notice and reception at our hands and from the reading public.

LIFE IN ITS LOWER, INTERMEDIATE, AND MIGHER FORMS; O History of Animals. By Philip Henry Gosse, F. R. New York: Harper & Brothers. 1857. For sale 1 Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

No writer on Natural History, and especially the branch of it relating to the aquatic tribe of the lower classes, has gained a more popular fame than Mr. Gosse, several of whose works have appeared in England, within the last four or five years. This volume, however, the latest of his productions, we believe, is the first, so far as we know, that has been republished in this country. He writes in a clear and pleasant style of description, and, except in the names of the orders or species, and other proper names avoiding as far as practicable the use of tech nical terms, yet his elucidation of his subject, and the facts furnished, are based on his accurate and scientific knowledge.

The proofs of Divine wisdom furnished ar ample and curiously instructive, and the book thus adds another to the many valuable ones fitted to impress upon the young mind, and indeed upon every mind and heart, a sense of the greatness and excellency of that Being who so displays creative skill and goodnesss in the works of his hands. Its influence, too, is directly against the theory broached some few years since by the Author of the "Vestiges of Creation," which, however, has been so effectually demolished, that it probably now claims few as its supporters. The contents of the present work are divided into three parts, viz : Life in its Lower Forms," "Life in its Interthe text, and larger full-paged plates.

open, and keeps up a coal fire.
"The committee have to regret that time has

Co. 1857. For sale by Taylor & Maury, Washington, WORTH NOT WEALTH, and other Tales. By Consin An-

gie. Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & Co. 1857. For sale by Ta; lor & Maury, Washington, D. C. THE HISTORY OF KING RICHARD THE FIRST, OF ENGLAND By Jacob Abbott; with engravings. New York: Har-per & Brothers. 1357. For sale by Franck Taylor.

Washington, D. C. THE LITTLE LEARNER Learning about Right and Wrong or, Entertaining and Instructive Lessons for Young Children in respect to their Duty. By Jacob Abbott Illustrated with ninety engravings. New York: Har per & Brothers. 1857. For sale by Franck Taylor

HE BLESSING. A Good Book for Good Children. A giff for holydays and all days By Pastor Whiehead. Philadelphia: T. H Stockton. 1857. IRRRY OLD ENGLAND AND HER HISTORY. By Miss Julia

We have grouped together the foregoing books for children from different publishers, as we have hardly space to give a separate notice full, as we could wish, to every one of them. They are all such books as children love, and the titles show that they belong to a class we can safely recommend to parents, and those who may lock for a gift-book to the children of

they wish both to instruct and amuse. With the exception of Miss Corner's " Merry England and her History," and the volume on Richard I, these volumes aim directly at moral instruction. Miss Corner has long been known as a popular writer for the young in England, and we believe this is the first republication of any of her works in this country She gives a brief but useful summary of some of the most prominent events of early English history; and the book is printed in large type, and furnished with wood cuts, and neatly bound in cloth and gilt, and thus rendered quite at-

"Daisy, or the Fairy Spectacles," is just one of those fairy stories that carries with it, in the guise of this species of writing, important truths. It is told very beautifully, but we must not let out the secret. Our little friends will choose to read for themselves about Peter, Susan, and Daisy, and Maud her sister, Joseph, and the homely old woman and the beautiful fairy, and the spectacles, and the many pretty things it has to fix their attention. We d not believe they will want to lay it down till they have finished it, if they once get hold of it. And then that last chapter, "What it all means?"-it is something worth knowing, we can assure them; and, when known, to make good use of.

So, too, that book, "Worth not Wealth, and other Tales;" the lessons it teaches are excellent; it is very easy to understand, and the scenes are some of them very touching; ends so pleasantly, it must be quite a favorite story. This takes up just about half the volume : but. besides, we have three shorter stories, very good ones, called "Perseverance;" "The Bad Temper Cured; or, the Enemy made a friend;" "The School Girl's First Trial," and two numbers of "Gleanings from Memory's Way side." We may mistake, but it seems to us as if we had met one or two of these shorter pieces before, in some of the public journals; is to conduct it. The choice is no doubt a good and we presume that their author has thus ever, to meet them here in this volume, and we think our young readers will be so too.

Jacob Abbott's books of various descriptions for children have such popularity, that it seems almost like "carrying coals to Newcastle," as the proverb is, to write a word in commendation of them. The incidents in the life of the chivalrous Cœur de Lion are related in an easy aid in the illustration; while an illuminated title-page of gold and colors gives it an air of elegance, which will gain for it favor with all who are fond of seeing a book brought out in so attractive a style. But what a multitude of fine pictures there is in this "Little Learner"them, two or more. And so much reading, too, very names were unknown when the mighty about so many things for quite small children, and yet older ones will not dislike to read it with their little brothers and sisters-about the rabbit, the birds, the cow, the ship, the baby. the two little bears, the kittens, the deer, and we cannot mention them all; and showing, also, and art? and dwelt on the narration, almost children how they must feel and act towards like fabulous romance, of the unearthing of animals and each other, and closing by pointing them to "God" and "prayer," and how selves, and our sincers wish is, they may learn, at various rooms of our colleges and scientific Him, and always seeks to know and do his years before our era were busy on them, and of

Pastor Whitehead, or the Rev. Thomas H. planation of the engraving, one not unfrequent- silent voice speak to us, how true is prophecy sented in a reduced form, as a frontispiece, since the ground was thus broken, and the key called "The Blessing." A family of several to unlock the hidden cipher of those singular persons are gathered around a table, while the arrow-headed characters was found, the enterpatriarch, with folded hands, is imploring God's prise of excavation has gone forward, and every blessing on their food. This gives the name to year or two, some fresh discovery is commu the book, and Mr. Stockton has, in a most sim- nicated to the public. nle and attractive way, dwelt on the different persons that are grouped in the picture, and descanted on the various objects on the table and in other parts of the room, thus enlisting the attention of the children, while he pours into their minds and hearts many a line and precept of religious teaching. The contents visits to Birs Nimrud, and to Niffar, the site of adicate the course of thought. These arethe house; the family; the grandfather; the grandmother; the father; the mother; the son; the daughter;" and the baby in the cradle, with its rattle on the floor, also, is not forgot-

Now, we think our little friends, and parents, and friends of children, numbered among the readers of the Era, must admit that we have pointed them to a well-filled table, with many hoice articles of food for the mind and heart, in the collection of volumes under this head; and we believe that when they have tasted, they will in no slight degree concur in our present judgment. Great is the responsibility of those who write for the young; and though all the to go forth to Cannan. We have not time or above works are not of equal merit, yet among them will be found some for their purposes of rare fitness. All are well printed, and attractive in their pages and covers.

We regard this work as far superior in design,

THE GOLDEN LEGACY. A Story of Life's Phases. By execution, and moral bearing, to many of the fictions which are daily issuing from the press. From its opening pages, with the little beggar and his poor old grandfather, and then little Nettie, Aunt Sally, Mark Atherton, and his

them all!"

Darsy; or, The Pairy Spectacles. By the author of "Violet, a Fairy Story." Boston: Phillips, Sampson, & which gives a title to the book, in the words of tific preparation, skilfully compounded.

sam of Wild Cherry is pleasant to the taste, and seldom fails to effect a speedy cure of every species of throat and lung disease. It is a scientific preparation, skilfully compounded.

that men should do to you, do ye even so to

Miss Mowbray and Miss Singleton, or Lucille and Maggie, as they are called, are drawn with to Hon. Charles Sumner, just before his de correct appreciation of their mutual relations, parture for Europe: while Melville Thornton, Richard Norton, Mr. Ashton, and Mr. Selwyn, command their share,

too, in the reader's best wishes. Miss Priscilla is an original, and her unde signed or designed rebukes, often so humerously given, help on the revelation of the hearts of numbers of the persons who figure in the tale. As less amiable or positively repulsive, we have Mrs. Mark Atherton and her son, Albert, both of whom meet with some retribution. Corner. Cincinnati: Moore, Wilstach, Keys, & Co

Mr. Flint, and for a time, too, Judge Morton, though, as the father of Richard Morton, the author evidently felt that she must propitiate for him the reader's sympathies, by making him at last more amiable, through the discipline of

The episode of Agnes Blair and her sad fate makes us wish that she could have been spared to share with her mother in the recognised relationship and affection that is allowed her. younger years who are fond of books, and whom

We cannot agree with our author in the view she takes of foreign missions, as related to benevolence at home; but we do not need to repeat, what we have before expressed, that the truly benevolent heart will respond to the claims of all, as it may be permitted to do so, whether the subjects are near or remote, whether they pelong to our own country or another, and whatever be their degree of degradation, bond or free. We think, therefore, it is a great mistake to delineate the selfish and hard-hearted under the guise of friends of benevolent enterprise abroad and stinting the charities of home. With this principal exception, and one or two of minor importance, we heartily accord with the author's views as developed in the explication of the golden rule, and have found the story, both in natter and method, as well as style and the talent displayed in interweaving the several parts, one that we think deserves and will eceive the favor of those who may peruse its

No clue to the author's name is furnished s, but we suspect that hers is not altogether an unpracticed hand, as there is more of finish and ease, as well as success, in the laying out and progress of the plan, than belongs in general to a first attempt.

The dialogue is not still, but smoothly con ducted; the descriptions of scenery, though incidental and not for studied effect, still do help on the impression of the story as a whole; and this blending of various qualities of good composition with her high sim and steady regard to its influence on the mind and heart, entitles the author's volume to praise as a book that may be read not merely because a pleasant tale, but for an illustration and enforcement of the Gold

Travels and Researches in Chalden and Susiana. Wit an account of Excavations at Warks, the "Erech" of Nimrod, and Shush "Shushan the Pulace" of Eather, in 1849 and 1852. Under the orders of Mai Gen Sir W Williams, &c. And also of the Assyrian Excavation found in 1853 and 1854. By William Kennett Loftus, F G. S. New York: Robert Carter & Brothers, 1857. sale by Gray & Ballantyne, Washington, D. C.

It is but a few years since the reading public were startled with the account of the discoveries of Layard and Botta, at the mounds of Koyunjuh, Khorsabad, and Nimrod, by which the Asserian "Sculptured Palaces" were brought to light, and Nineveh, after thousands of years, that not a man could be scared from the Amer revealed her buried treasures and her stone ablets, read by Col. Rawlinson and others, gave

It is wondrous, indeed, that, sleeping so long beneath the dust of ages, those works, wrought out in the days of her proud fame, have been dug up and transported across the ocean, and are found in the museums and halls of science one on almost every other page; on some of of Europe and America, in countries whose structures were built. With what eager expectation did we wait to see the volumes which contained these revelations of mysteries? How we gazed on the pictures of the grand, solemn bas-reliefs that told of old Assyrian mind faces and figures that the sun had not shone on for many centuries! But now, some of them are "God teaches us." Let them see for them- scattered about even in our own country; and selves, and our sincers wish is, they may learn, at various rooms of our coneges and stream of the every one in his own case, the lesson, "Happy is halls may be seen the identical gravings of the and gratifude of your countrymen."

Again, he said: "To assure you of the sinwhich not even the dust, into which they were soon crumbled, remains. Strange reports of Stockton's little book, is designed as an ex- long gone epochs, there they stand, and as with ly to be seen, of a large size, and here pre- and how certain is its accomplishment. Ever

> The present volume is the result of one of these expeditions to explore the mounds of Chaldea, and the discoveries made are of a highly interesting character. The work appears to have been committed to able hands. Capt. Loftus gives a very pleasant traveller's account of his old Babylon, in which his sketches of the various Arab tribes through whom he passed, their manners and customs, and his different adven tures, will be found to contain much respecting a country hitherto little known or wholly unde scribed, and in some instances it would seem not visited for centuries by an European travel After explorations to fix upon the place to

commence his investigations, he directed his efforts to the unburying of some of the relics of Warka, which he regards as the birth-place of the patriarch Abraham, as he does another mentioned to be the ancient Ur of the Chaldees, the place from whence Abraham was called by God room to dwell upon the progress of his excavations or their results, either there or at Susa, the ancient Shushan of the Book of Esther, and so celebrated for its proud magnificence. But he regards Warka as a vast cemetery, uncovers the ancient clay sarcophagi, opens the Babylonian urns, finds ornaments of all sorts, coins, vases, household gods, inscriptions in a mysterious character, still undeciphered, and proofs of the skill, wealth, and power of the nations, who long ago went down out of existence, and perhaps hardly yet rescued from oblivion that brother Joseph with his wife, full of kindness has rested on them from age after age. At of his work. I have no extraordinary claims to the orphan—all through his life's history, the

Shushan Capt. Loftus finds, too, the tomb of knowledge the debt, and am willing to discharge sympathies of the reader become strongly en. the Prophet Daniel, and, as he believes, the idenisted in his fates and fortunes. The unknown | tical spot where that seer of God was buried. parents at last discovered—the father found, as The volume is very fully illustrated by wood well as the mother's grave—and his heart re- cuts, and has several maps and plans, is writjoiced in his youthful love, reciprocated and crowned in his honorable manhood. The fine blanding in of the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of his history with the lending in the events of history with the lend history with the lending in the events of history with the lend history with the lend history with the lend hi numerous characters and incidents that run attention. It is printed in a style suited to its that which is inscribed on our little satisfaction by the public, to whom the in the North, to Texas and Louisiana in the researches of Layard and others have already proved so acceptable.

A SURE CURE FOR A COUGH .- Wistar's Bal-

the Saviour, "All things whatsoever ye would CHARLES SUMNER AND THE VERMONT LEG-ISLATURE.

> The following resolutions, passed by the Vermont Legislature, were officially communicated

Resolved, That in the speech of the Hon. Charles Sumner, of Massachusetts, delivered in the Senate of the United States in May last, we recognise the most unmistable evidence of deep and laborious research, and of intellectual greatness, of true statemanship, patriotism, and philanthropy; an unwavering attachment to the cause of human freedom, even in the midst of terror, fully justifying the confidence reposed in him as an honest, able and fearless advocate of the rights of man; and we, as the representatives of the people of Vermont, here publicly and unhesitatingly express our unqualified approval of the sentiments and dootrines therein enunciated, and we hereby tender him our most cordial thanks for the ability displayed and the fearlessness manifested in grappling with a gigantic and unmitigated wrong, and assure im that the people of Vermont will ever hold him in grateful remembrance for the ability and invincible firmness with which he has de fended the principles of eternal truth and

" Resolved, That these resolutions be signed by the Speaker of the House, and presented to the Governor for his approval; and when approved by him, a copy of the same, properly attested, be prepared by the Secretary of State and by him forwarded, at his earliest conveni ence, to the Hon. Charles Sumner, as a testimonial of our approval of the course he has nursued and the sentiments behas uttored in be half of suffering Kansas, and his withering rebuke of Slavery and the Slave Power; and as a slight token of the high respect we entertain for his independence, his talents, and his in-

Mr. Sumner made the following reply: New York, March 7, 1857.

SIR: At the last moment before leaving for foreign lands, in quest of that vigorous health which, for nearly ten months, has been taken from me, I have received notice of the resolutions adopted by the Legislature of Vermont and approved by your Excellency, which give the official sanction of a generous, virtuous, and intelligent State, to my speech in the Senate on the 19th and 20th of May last, exposing the crime against Kansas. Such a token is pre cious to me in every respect; not only because it assures me of the personal sympathy of the people of Vermont, declared through their representatives, but because it attests their interest in that cause which is more important

But I cannot accept this public approval of my speech without seizing the occasion to express my heartfelt joy that I was permitted to make it, and also my humble determination, with returning strength, to do something which shall still further unmask the portentous bar barism which has fastened upon our Republic and installed itself in all the high places of power.

I have the honor to be, sir, with much respect, your faithful servant, CHARLES SUMNER. To his Excellency Ryland Fletcher, Governor of Vermont.

GEN. JACKSON ON COLORED CITIZENSHIP. From the Albany Evening Journal.

Yesterday, we published Chancellor Kent's pointion on the subject. To day we have Gen Jackson's. The soldier agrees with the jurist in declaring colored men citizens; and that not only of Northern States, but of Louisiana and of the Union. It may not be amiss to state that Taney owes the place he now holds to the President whose opinion he scouts and con-

While the immense British force was an proaching Louisiana, General Jackson learned that among its ranks were regiments of colored men; and he wished to excite the sentiment of lovalty in the bosoms of the colored people of that State. The condition of affairs was such,

can side.
The Government at Washington had left New Orleans utterly without defence, and the General had to avail himself of all the means within his reach to get together a force strong enough to make resistance, with something like a chance in favor of success.

On the 21st of September, 1814, he issued from his headquarters at Mobile an address "To the Free Colored Inhabitants of Louisi

ana," in which he said : "Through a mistaken policy, you have here tofore been deprived of a participation in the glorious struggle for national rights in which are country is engaged. This shall no longer ex-

"As Sons of Freedom, you are called upon to defend our most inestimable blessing. As AMERICANS, your country looks with confidence

for a valorous support," &c. " Your country, although calling for your exertions, does not wish you to engage in her cause without remunerating you for the ser-

vices rendered." &c. In another part of his address, he says to "You will, undivided, receive the applause cerity of my intentions, and my anxiety to en-

have communicated my wishes to the Governor of Louisiana," &c.
In an address which he issued to his colored soldiers on the 18th of December, Gen. Jack

gage your invaluable services to our country, !

son said: "When, on the banks of the Mobile, I called you to take up arms, inviting you to partake the perils and glory of your WHITE FELLO .CITIZENS, I expected much from you; for I was not ignorant that you possessed qualities most formidible to an invading enemy. I knew with what fortitude you could endure hunger and hirst, and all the fatigues of a campaign. knew well how you loved Your NATIVE COUNTRY. and that you, as well as ourselves, had to defend what man holds most dear-his parents, wife, children, and property. You have done more than I expected. In addition to the previous qualities I before knew you to possess, I found mong you a noble enthusiasm, which leads to the performance of great things."

STRINGFELLOW'S NATIONAL DEMOCRATIC

Mr. John H. Stringfellow announces in the Squatter Sovereign, whereof he is in part Edior and Proprietor, that he is a candidate for Delegate from Kansas to the next Congress, subject to the choice of a Convention of the Pro-Slavery-no "National Democratic"-par

To the Democracy of Kansas Territory I take this method of announcing to the National Democratic party of Kangas that, unsoli cited by any one of the citizens, I am a can-didate for the office of Delegate to Congress, subject to that time honored institution, a Con-vention of its members. In taking this step, it is necessary that I shall state the reasons which actuate me to the course. In the first place, I will very modestly premise, that I am quite as well qualified for the place as many who desire it, though their modesty may keep them from saying anything about it. In the second place, being a believer in one of our doctrines, which is "rotation in office," it is time our friend Whitfield be relieved. He has been a long and faithful servant, and it would be a great hardship to keep him longer at work, away from an affectionate wife and his young children, that he must desire to be with, to enable him to give them those attentions so necessary and dear to an affectionate husband and kind father, particularly when others are willing to relieve him the obligation so far as I can, consenting, if they desire it, to serve them in the capacity of Dele gate. I will promise them, if they impose on me the work of carrying their standard, to do South—in Virginia and South Carolina on the seaboard, to Michigan and Minnesota on the Lakes. Eternal war on Hlack Republicanism, wherever it shall be met, shall be my motto, feeling that if it succeeds, our glorious institutions must crumble into worse than nothing-ness. But believing that by an honest, faith-ful, and fraternal appeal to the judgment and

and faithful Representatives - Messrs. Pike. Tappan, and Cragin-to the next Congress, frequented the building or occupied rooms con-nected with it, according to Drs. Hall and Boyle, and to the evidence of Chas. Watson, barber, and C. H. Phelps, operator in House's tion, and which have proved the abuncant peds, in its subjects of consideration. These with the endorsement of an increased popusource of international dispute. But, in our are likewise illustrated by small wood-cuts in lar vote: while the net loss of the so-called opinion, both of them rest on an unsound as-"Democrats," since last year, is little short of sumption. The questions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with between Costa Rica and Nicaragua, as well as this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. Mr. Amos Daothers involved in these treaties, belong exclusions of the boundaries telegraph office, were sometimes affected with this peculiar form of diarrhes. one thousand votes. All hail, New Hampshire! Where is the nty, which in Kansas, when fairly others involved in these treaties, belong exclusively to the Governments of Central America, and the attempt of two neutral sovereign ies, without solicitation on the part of the parties concerned, to decide them, is a reprehensible violation of the rights of nations and a transgression on the part of the United States of the gression on the part of the United States of the safe policy laid down by Washington, of non-10,000 majority with which she ratified the election of President Pierce? We give below the aggregate returns of the last two State elections: 1857-Haile, 34,478; Wells, 31,139; Haddock, 209. 1856 - Metcalf, 32,094; Wells, 32,060 ; Goodwin, 2,576.